

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4534

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日六月十四年申壬治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 22ND MAY, 1872.

三拜禮 號二念月五英一港香

PRICE \$2. PER MONTH

Arrivals.

May 20, Ceres, North German, bark, 493, Schwartz, Saigon May 4th, and Cape St. James 6th, 10,000 piculs Rice.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

May 20, Chow-Syn, Siam, ship, 462 J. Jorgenson, Saigon May 5th, and Cape St. James 10th, 1,000 piculs Rice.—Cutter.

May 21, Zenobia, Brit. ship, 1,145, Hutchins, Newcastle N.S.W.—3rd April, 1,350 tons Coals.—Order.

May 21, Carmarthenshire, Brit. ship, 812, Watson, Saigon 10th May, and Cape St. James 11th, 18,000 piculs Rice.—Gilmans & Co.

May 21, Candelaria, Spanish bark, 407, Barreda, Bangkok 10th April, 8,000 piculs Rice.—Remens & Co.

May 21, Burnard, Brit. ship, 797, A. Weale, Hogo 7th May, 15,000 piculs Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 21, Michael Angelo, Brit. ship, 1,174, Luckie, Saigon 10th May, and Cape St. James 15th, 28,000 piculs Rice.—Gilmans & Co.

May 21, Hippocamp, French bark, 840, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 21, Madura, North German brig, 257, Voss, Saigon 8th May, and Cape St. James 9th, 5,600 piculs Rice.—Smeissen & Co.

May 21, Aldebaran, French bark, 246, Lamont, Bangkok 26th April, 6,500 piculs Rice.—F. Degraze.

May 21, Morro Castle, American bark, 404, Jewett, New York 5th May, and Batavia 25th General.—Elephant & Co.

May 21, Glenella, Brit. bark, 372, Watts, Whampoa 18th May, Balast—Borneo Co. Limited.

May 21, Bot. Bendixen, Dan. bark, 332, Mees, Raanpo March 19th, 7,190 piculs Rice.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

May 21, Andrea, Brit. s.s., 1,155, Bernard, Yokohama 13th May, Mails and General—P. & O. N. Co.

May 21, Ocean Man, Brit. ship, 1,032, son, Carlif January 10th, Coals.—G. M. & Co.

May 21, Owari, Japanese ship, 325, Moore, Yokohama May 1st, 8,000 piculs Rice.—Russell & Co.

May 21, Emma, North Ger. bark, 235, Petersen, Saigon 12th May, and Cape St. James 13th, 7,000 piculs Rice.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

May 21, Johann Smith, North German bark, 400, Hagemann, Saigon 10th May, and Cape St. James 11th, 9,500 piculs Rice.—G. M. & Co.

May 21, Ravensworth Castle, Brit. s.s., 1,237, Sergeant, Singapore 14th May, Coals and General.—Order.

May 21, James Paxton, Brit. bark, 397, Cotter, Bangkok 1st May, 10,000 piculs Rice.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

May 21, Hongkong, Brit. s.s., 1,221, Swinton, Whampoa May 21st.—Shemissen & Co.

May 22, Yang-Tze, Brit. s.s., 738, Alfred Corner, Whampoa May 21st.—Shemissen & Co.

Departures.

May 21, Mel-kong, s.s. for Shanghai.

May 21, Bangkok, s.s. for Bangkok.

May 21, Eliza, Frith, for Singapore.

May 21, Jubilee, for Manila.

May 21, Capri-Moon, for Saigon.

May 21, Rapid, for Bangkok.

May 21, Banlee, for Bangkok.

May 21, Locomaw, for Manila.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 21ST.

Liegayen, Mr., for Manila.

Ellen Morris, for Tientsin.

Bangkok, s.s. for Bangkok.

Louis, for Tientsin.

Afune, for Saigon.

Louis, for Saigon.

Coupage, for Kobe.

Locnaw, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per Madras, s.s. from Yokohama—Mrs. Gough and 3 Chinese.

Per Candelaria, from Bangkok.—1 Chinese.

Per Ravangorth Castle, from Singapore.—75 Chinese.

Per John Smith, from Saigon, &c.—13 Chinese.

Reports.

The Nor, bark *Ked* reports left Newchwang on 4th May, had calms and light N.E. winds the first ten days, then S.E. and the last three days strong N.E. winds to arrive.

Vessels that have Arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manchuria (Per last Mail's Advice).

Fusco, Mrs. From Date of Arrival.

Adriatic, Biago, Mob. 23.

Volunteer, Manila, Mob. 25.

Early Moon, Hongkong, Mob. 25.

Buker Hill, Cebu, Mob. 27.

Lady Louis, Shanghai, Mob. 29.

Evangeline, Foochow, Mob. 31.

Ada, Cebu, Mob. 31.

Morley, Manila, Mob. 31.

London (s.s.) Cebu, Mob. 8.

Amelia, Manila, Mob. 8.

Mic Mac, Cebu, Mob. 9.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America (Corrected to Date).

From Hongkong.

Yester's Name. For Date of Leaving.

Hobenzollern, Edmunt. Jan. 10.

Puritan, New York. Jan. 26.

Gathay, London. Jan. 27.

Ellis Monroe, New York. Jan. 27.

Cid, London. Mob. 5.

Agra, New York. Mob. 16.

From AMY.

Clementa, New York. Jan. 8.

From FOOCHEW. New York. Feb. 2.

From SHANGHAI.

S. G. Reed, New York. Jan. 4.

Albert Victor, London. Jan. 9.

Hampton Court, New York. Jan. 9.

Chuan, New York. Jan. 23.

Ocean, London. Feb. 7.

Dilkusen, New York. Feb. 13.

Ectopias, New York. Feb. 27.

Neville, London. Mob. 1.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—The 2,500,000, in 25,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Rs. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO THE 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

O. C. BROWN, Esq.

Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.

FRANCIS HORNUSES, Esq.

Messrs. Francis Horndes & Co.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., Esq.

Messrs. Clyburn & Co.

O. J. KING, Esq.

Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.

R. W. LUCAS, Esq.

Messrs. Thorpe Brothers & Co.

D. REID, Esq.

Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

JAMES GILLILAN, Esq.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE being now in possession of legal opinion on the subject from London, have decided to establish the Company by registration under the Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Directors will be formed in London—as required by the Act—with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that applications for shares will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simultaneously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee, J. GILLILAN, Secretary.

H. 363 Shanghai, 4th May, 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR \$2,350,000.

DIVIDED INTO

75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR \$30 EACH,

OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES,

REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF

7,500,000 THALER,

HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELOHES & CO.,

Hongkong.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Shanghai.

of 455 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:

Chairman, T. P. T. E. Esq.

Deputy Chairman, S. D. SASSON, Esq.

R. Belliss, Esq.

W. H. Forbes, Esq.

A. J. East, Esq.

H. B. Lennox, Esq.

Manager:

Hongkong, James Greig, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per month, and 1 per cent. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 8 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months' 3 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, &c.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation:

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the temporary absence of the Undersigned, Mr. W. D. ATTEN has been appointed Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

ff 561 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872.

GLOSING OF CARTE DE VISITES \$5.

FROM May 1st to 31st, the above RE-DUCED PRICE will be charged, including taking the negative. The Establishment will postively be CLOSED on June 1st for Portraiture.

W. P. FLOYD.

ff 297 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.

(Corner of Wellington and J. Astor Streets.)

ARE NOW OPEN.

FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS TAKEN WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER.

Mr. —— The photographic Room are over the Daily Advertiser Office.

E. EISFELDT.

ff 738 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

WANCHAI STEAM BAKERY.

THE Undersigned having become MANAGERS of the above Business, all Orders for

SOFT BREAD, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, and FLOUR will be received at their Store, and also at the BAKERY, WANCHAI.

A small Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.

All Laundries spoken.

EDWARD VERRILL.

LALA AH. Manager.

Proprietor.

Manila, February 10th, 1872.

THOMAS G. GLOVER.

Hull, Machinery, Spars and Gear.

For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Auction Sales Today.

MARQUE & CO. & CO.

Sundry Articles.

AYRES & CO.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(Continued from the 1st Page.)

The British ship *Barnard* reports left Hongkong 1st May, had light Easterly winds and fine weather; off the Bosphorus had smart Northerly breezes till the last two days, when had N.E. winds to arrival.

The British bark *James Edge* reports left Hongkong on 1st May, had light variable winds and equally variable down the Gulf; from there light Southerly winds to the Matchfield Bank, where had four days calms, and from thence to port light Easterly winds to arrival.

The North German bark *Emma* reports left Saigon on 12th May, and Coop St. James same night, had light Southerly winds to the Parcels; went outside, and got Easterly winds to arrival.

The British steamer *Laurencourt Castle* reports left Singapore on 14th May, had fine weather, calm and light winds till the last two days, when had fresh N.E. winds to arrival.

The North German bark *Johann Smith* reports left Saigon on 10th May, and Coop St. James on the 11th, had fine weather with moderate moonlight till the last three days, when had still Easterly winds to arrival.

The British steamship *Enterprise* reports left London on 3rd April; arrived at Lisbon on 6th April, and left on 8th. Port Said on the 13th, Saigon on the 20th, passed Galle on 1st May, arrived at Singapore on May 12th, and left on the 14th, had fine weather throughout the entire passage.

The Spanish bark *Candelaria* reports left Saigon on 10th May, and Coop St. James on the 11th, experienced light winds from the Southward and S.W. to lat. 17° 30' N. long. 113° 50' E., hence moderate winds from the Eastward and fine weather throughout; barometer varying from 29.30 to 30.10.

The British steamship *Madras* reports left Yokohama on 16th May, had fine weather throughout.

The Siam ship *Chow See* reports left Saigon on May 10th, and Coop St. James on the 10th, had light Southerly winds first part of the passage, calms and variable winds off Parcels, and light Easterly winds to arrival.

The American bark *Morris Castle* reports left New York January 5th, and Batavia on April 25th, had light Southerly winds from later port until 20° N., then strong E.N.E. winds to arrival. Had fine weather throughout.

The Japanese ship *Osoriza* reports left Yokohama on May 1st, had light winds and variable to Van Dieman's Straits; from thence to Braemar Point fresh N.E. winds, and from thence light N.E. winds to arrival. On Sunday, the 19th, at 6 p.m. passed the steamer *Thales*, bound to the N. Eastward, and at 10 p.m. passed two steamers bound to the N.E., names unknown.

The British ship *Michael Angelo* reports left Saigon on 10th May, and Coop St. James on the 11th, experienced light winds from the Southward and S.W. to lat. 18° 00' N. long. 114° 47' E., from thence moderate winds from the Eastward to arrival; had fine weather throughout; barometer varying from 29.85 to 30.05, and the thermometer 84° 00' to 95.00; passed several vessels, names unknown.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH CONSUL AT FIJI.

(Daily Telegraph.)

We published recently a painful account of the capture by the Majesty of the *Peru*, of a steamer called the *Peru*, which was laden with dead and half-starved Polynesians, the latter of whom intimated that they had been brought from the Solomon group, one of the centres of kidnapping in the Pacific. A correspondent expressed at the time the opinion that this vessel, which had somehow found its way to the northern coast of Queensland, was identical with the *Peru* which it was known had brought a cargo of kidnapped slaves to Fiji about a year ago, when it was captured and condemned by an English particular which we have received from a trustworthy source. It appears that on the 6th of December, Mr. March, his Majesty's Consul at Fiji, paid a visit to the *Peru* in the harbour of Levuka. The Solomon Island natives were kept in close confinement below, on the ground that during the voyage they had killed five of the crew—thus showing that the outrages in the Pacific are now frequently leading to murderous acts of retaliation. Mr. March, after ascertaining that the captain was a hard and unfeeling man of stern character, who was one of the men represented a loaded revolver at his breast, threatening to shoot him. Mr. March could obtain no explanation of this outrageous conduct. He was insulted in terms which our correspondent describes as "most gross; and as he saw that the man, although not drunk, was under the influence of drink, and expecting every moment to be shot, he re-embarked in his boat, and went ashore. Two days afterwards, a meeting of about 200 British residents of Fiji for the purpose of giving vent to their indignation at the outrages which the *Peru* had committed, and the instructions of the English Government. That the meeting also served to Mr. March their thorough approval of his conduct under the circumstances, and their willingness, if he should call upon them, to see ample satisfaction given him in this matter." It is needless to add that Mr. March did not concur in this resolution, and that it may therefore be assumed that his assailant will be unpunished. There appears to be no doubt that the natives on board the *Peru* had been kidnapped, and they rose against their captors, and committed acts of violence which were brought to Fiji, "they were kept closely packed together in the dock hold of the *Peru* by the so-called Government of King Thakuram, where one of them had committed suicide by dashing his brains out against the side of the vessel." What is known of the subsequent history of the *Peru* justifies the belief that they afterwards succeeded in killing their guards, and making good their escape with the vessel, until the latter was picked up by her Majesty's ship *Basilisk*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

May 22nd, Monroe.

New Patna, \$635 to \$425 cash and credit; New Benares, \$325 to \$300 cash and credit; New Malwa, \$620 to \$625 cash and credit; Market quiet for all kinds.

The share market is extremely dull. Banks, Old have changed hands at 62 per cent, and New are offering at 60. Fire Shares are quiet, Hongkong at \$510, China at \$456, and Victoria at \$50. In Marine Insurance there has not been any change, quotations are quite nominal. A few Ind. Chinese Sugar Shares have been placed at 50 per cent discount after the meeting of yesterday.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—62 per cent premium; Hongkong Bank Shares, New—50 per cent premium; Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares \$1,400 per share premium.

China Ind. & Commercial Company's Shares \$1,450 per share premium; China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 40 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$105 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares \$30 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$35 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares \$6 to \$10 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—93 per cent discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 cent premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 34 per share premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—50 per cent premium.

Hongkong Laundry Company—Par, nominal.

Ind. Chinese Sugar Company—\$50 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—\$12 to \$15 per share discount.

EXHIBITION.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, ... \$44.

Bank Bills, at 6 months sight, ... \$45 to \$45.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$45.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$45.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$45.

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$44.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$45 to \$45.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$45.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$45.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$45.

ON MANILA.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$44.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$45 to \$45.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$45.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$45.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$45.

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHAL.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON CALCUTTA.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON PORTLAND (OREGON).—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON CALCUTTA.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON MANILA.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON SHAL.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON CALCUTTA.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON CALCUTTA.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

ON CALCUTTA.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... \$43.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, ... \$42.

Credits at 6 months' sight, ... \$43.

Domestic Bills, at 6 months

... \$43.

Bank Bills on demand, ... \$43.

Extracts.

Paratus of Knowledge under Difficulties.
("How I was Rusticated from Cambridge to the Temple Bar," from

By this time I had finished the key-action, bellows, sound board, and wind chest. The pipe work, as far as it was metal, I did not attempt. This portion of my organ was supplied by an organ builder in London. The stop work was also finished, and I was now engaged in putting on some composition pedals. In this there were one or two intricacies which I could not solve, and I had determined that I would attempt furiously to get the organ to work. But at this I was stigmatized by the difficulty of the project. To get the key of the organ was impossible. To force an entrance was, of course, out of the question. My only chance was to wait for an opportunity when the organ should be left alone, and the organist absent. For this combination of circumstances I watched and waited in vain, for nearly three weeks. At last, one Sunday morning, I was late for chapel, and passing up the ante-chapel I found the choir gates closed, and the service well advanced. I had nothing particular to do, so I thought I would sit down in the ante-chapel to hear the anthem. So I made myself comfortable near the screen, looking up every now and then to the "noble and valuable" old instrument above me. Towards the end of the Psalms a frightful cowering took place, or (in a technical language) several notes struck down inside the organ, and sounded various and discordant pipes; whether the organist liked it or not. This "cowering" I at once perceived was on the swell. In a second I heard a handful of swell stops pushed hastily in, and the Psalms were finished on the Great and Choir. When the Anthem began, the first few chords told me plainly enough that the swell was now all right—the cowering had been cured. Now I knew that, in all probability, the organist must have got at the key action to effect this, and I also knew that, in that clumsy arranged instrument, he could not do this without going inside. At once it struck me—he had left the little side-door open? If he had, now was my opportunity. I slipped up the winding staircase, and crept cautiously along the top of the organ, and then the organist by marriage of the organist Wombwell, has, however, decreased otherwise. It is not pretended that the but in this case Wombwell's has grown less; on the contrary, it is stated that never was so popular as of late. Caravans, however, are still in my hiding-place, and bided my time. The bellows blower might go to sleep, or he might leave the organ-left for a few minutes during the sermon. The Dean gave out his text, and commenced one of his dreary and lengthy compositions. I cannot say I was very attentive, I was so fully occupied in watching my man. Slowly and ponderously the learned Dean got through his introduction and the first of his three heads. Just as he proceeded with "Secondly," the bellows blower, to my great joy, softly left the organ-loft, while the organist was all right in front, listening hard it to be hoped, to the Dean's sermon. In a moment I slipped round, when I found the coast clear, and came upon the little side-door open! I doubled myself up and got in. I went cautiously on hands and knees across the top of the bellows, and after several hair-breadth escapes reached the rods of the organ-stop, with the composition-rollers working above and below. I softly got off the bellows at the side furthest from the side door, and here I had to place myself into the most uncomfortable position it is possible to conceive. I had just room for my two legs, but none for the upper part of my body. A large beam projected just into the very spot where my shoulders ought to have been, so I had to bend my head forward over the top of the reservoir-bellows, with a row of sharp wire screw-ends above, lying across the nape of my neck. The composition pedal-work was now in front of me nearly, and, pulling out a small rule, I immediately commenced my investigation and measured me. Meanwhile, I could hear the heavy theological Dean drumming out his innumerable surmises. For the first time in my life I admired his prolixity, for every additional subdivision of his subject gave me so much more time for my work. I know full well that, when the sermon came to an end, my little excursion must also terminate, for the organist would then commence his concluding voluntary. I heard a faint sound at the back of the organ, which, however, I did not take much notice. I supposed (and rightly) that it was the blower returning to his post, and I naturally calculated the small gratuity which would suffice to buy his silence when I made my exit through the dark little door opposite. How far the Dean had advanced in his sermon I could not tell exactly, but I knew that he was deep in "Thirdly," and I thought to myself it was nearly time for me to get out. I had just resolved upon this, and was folding up my two feet and my paper of memoranda, when my attention was attracted by a sub-died crackling sound. I looked round, and by the dusty twilight which prevailed inside the organ, I just saw enough to suspect that the bellows' blower had begun to put the wind. In the greatest consternation I put my hand upon the top of the reservoir and lay down before me. Yes, it was too true; the wind was being put in, ready for the concluding voluntary. It must be remembered that my head of necessity bent forward, that my face was looking down upon the top of the bellows, and that I was so securely wedged into this position that it was only by scrambling across the top of the bellows I could possibly get out; and this was only possible when the wind was out and the bellows at its lowest level. Immediately, when I saw the difficulty, I endeavored to get one leg upon the bellows in the hope I might be able to scramble over it to the other side before it rose much higher. But it had already risen too high for this. Every movement of the handle, worked by the man outside, raised the large moving surfaces as additional inch or so. It was now breast high, within two inches of my face. To raise my head was impossible, for, as I before remarked, a row of sharp screw-ends (referred to as "tapped wire") was directly over the nape of my neck. All this time, though it was but a few seconds, I was actually conscious of the steady progress of the sermon. I can now remember every word of the sanguine Dean's pronation. A sudden thought flashed across my mind: "What a fool I am!—why not open the escape-valve?" Now the escape-valve, which is an arrangement for preventing the bellows from bursting, was, as usual, in the middle of the wide expanse of the bellows-top. If I could only press this down, the wind would escape, the bellows would sink, and I might yet get free. I strained and reached, but vainly; my longest finger could not get within six inches of the valve. I thought of my two-foot rule; but, alas! in my consternation I had let it drop. On went the sermon: "beat, beat, went my heart." The bellows-top was now touching my nose, and the sharp points were being gradually driven into the back of my neck. I struggled, but in vain. It was no use. I was wedged in, like some poor victim in a torture-machine of the Inquisition. "Pump, pump," went the bellows-bundle; down came the blood from my neck. My agony was intense. My face was literally jammed between the ever-rising bellows below and those hideous spikes above. I dare not cry out; for was not the Dean in the finest passage of his oration? In the midst of my agony I heard a sound, and felt a movement in the mechanism near me. It was the organist pulling out the

great organ-stops. At the same instant my eyes caught sight of the "pull-down," leading from the great organ "wind-chest." Some little distance, whispered in my ear, and in a moment I saw my only hope of release from the intense and increasing agony I was suffering. I must open the nearest pipes, and thus release the accumulating wind. I knew, of course, the upshot I should cause, and I still heard the interminable Dean at his in-terminable sermon. But I could not help it. The beautiful collection of parrots and paroquets were chiefly bought by local gentry. A number of swans purchased by Van Amburgh for £25; and a female for the Manchester Zoological Gardens for ten guineas; while Mr. Rice secured a beautiful young kangaroo for £12; and Mr. Jamison purchased, for the Jardin des Plantes, a double-jacal at £3; and a Polar bear, "for £40; while a Thibetan bear and three porcupines were brought down to Mr. Jamison for five guineas and £60 respectively. The large carnivora excited much attention, and fair prices were realized, although in some instances they were not so great as expected. Mr. Rice purchased the lion Wallace, 73 years old, with which Mr. Wallace used to perform "Androcles and the Lion." Mr. Boist assured the crowd that Wallace was as tame as a lamb, and that he felt inclined to give in the lion himself and do Androcles for once, but was afraid of the Lion's gratitude. His price was only £180. Mr. Rice also bought the Duke of Edinburgh, a 3-year-old lion, at £140; Nero, 73 years old, at £300; and the blackmaned lion Hannibal, 61 years old, said to be the handsomest and largest lion in Britain, was sold to Mr. Jackson, for the Zoological Gardens, Bristol, at £27; and Mr. Jamison, the Blue Vulture, Munich, bought the liger Victoria, 4 years old, in due to Hannibal, for £105. The large performing tusked elephant, 8 years old, and 7 feet 6 inches high, for £650; the small musical elephant was bought by Mr. Rice for £14; Van Amburgh secured the spotted hyena at £13; Mr. Stevens, for the Royal Bengal tigress Tipoo, a magnificent animal, which went through a wonderful performance with Lorenzo, at £15; and the lion Boss, 3 years old, at £200. The blackmaned lion Hannibal, 61 years old, said to be the handsomest and largest lion in Britain, was sold to Mr. Jackson, for the Zoological Gardens, Bristol, at £27; and Mr. Jamison, the Blue Vulture, Munich, bought the liger Victoria, 4 years old, in due to Hannibal, for £105. The large performing tusked elephant, 8 years old, and 7 feet 6 inches high, for £650; the small musical elephant was bought by Mr. Rice for £14; Van Amburgh secured the spotted hyena at £13; Mr. Stevens, for the Royal Bengal tigress Tipoo, a magnificent animal, which went through a wonderful performance with Lorenzo, at £15; and the lion Boss, 3 years old, at £200.

Wombwell's Menagerie under the Hammer. (From the Daily Telegraph's Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, April 10th.

Wombwell's Menagerie was a household word throughout Great Britain long before this generation was born, and there did not seem any special reason why it should not continue to hold that honourable position till now, after this and many other generations, were all to be left behind. Mr. Fairgrieve, the descendant, or rather the heir by marriage, of the original Wombwell, has, however, decreased otherwise. It is not pretended that the but in this case Wombwell's has grown less; on the contrary, it is stated that never was so popular as of late. Caravans, however, are still in my hiding-place, and bided my time. The bellows blower might go to sleep, or he might leave the organ-left for a few minutes during the sermon. The Dean gave out his text, and commenced one of his dreary and lengthy compositions. I cannot say I was very attentive, I was so fully occupied in watching my man. Slowly and ponderously the learned Dean got through his introduction and the first of his three heads. Just as he proceeded with "Secondly," the bellows blower, to my great joy, softly left the organ-loft, while the organist was all right in front, listening hard it to be hoped, to the Dean's sermon. In a moment I slipped round, when I found the coast clear, and came upon the little side-door open! I doubled myself up and got in. I went cautiously on hands and knees across the top of the bellows, and after several hair-breadth escapes reached the rods of the organ-stop, with the composition-rollers working above and below. I softly got off the bellows at the side furthest from the side door, and here I had to place myself into the most uncomfortable position it is possible to conceive. I had just room for my two legs, but none for the upper part of my body. A large beam projected just into the very spot where my shoulders ought to have been, so I had to bend my head forward over the top of the reservoir-bellows, with a row of sharp wire screw-ends above, lying across the nape of my neck. The composition pedal-work was now in front of me nearly, and, pulling out a small rule, I immediately commenced my investigation and measured me. Meanwhile, I could hear the heavy theological Dean drumming out his innumerable surmises. For the first time in my life I admired his prolixity, for every additional subdivision of his subject gave me so much more time for my work. I know full well that, when the sermon came to an end, my little excursion must also terminate, for the organist would then commence his concluding voluntary. I heard a faint sound at the back of the organ, which, however, I did not take much notice. I supposed (and rightly) that it was the blower returning to his post, and I naturally calculated the small gratuity which would suffice to buy his silence when I made my exit through the dark little door opposite. How far the Dean had advanced in his sermon I could not tell exactly, but I knew that he was deep in "Thirdly," and I thought to myself it was nearly time for me to get out. I had just resolved upon this, and was folding up my two feet and my paper of memoranda, when my attention was attracted by a sub-died crackling sound. I looked round, and by the dusty twilight which prevailed inside the organ, I just saw enough to suspect that the bellows' blower had begun to put the wind. In the greatest consternation I put my hand upon the top of the reservoir and lay down before me. Yes, it was too true; the wind was being put in, ready for the concluding voluntary. It must be remembered that my head of necessity bent forward, that my face was looking down upon the top of the bellows, and that I was so securely wedged into this position that it was only by scrambling across the top of the bellows I could possibly get out; and this was only possible when the wind was out and the bellows at its lowest level. Immediately, when I saw the difficulty, I endeavored to get one leg upon the bellows in the hope I might be able to scramble over it to the other side before it rose much higher. But it had already risen too high for this. Every movement of the handle, worked by the man outside, raised the large moving surfaces as additional inch or so. It was now breast high, within two inches of my face. To raise my head was impossible, for, as I before remarked, a row of sharp screw-ends (referred to as "tapped wire") was directly over the nape of my neck. All this time, though it was but a few seconds, I was actually conscious of the steady progress of the sermon. I can now remember every word of the sanguine Dean's pronation. A sudden thought flashed across my mind: "What a fool I am!—why not open the escape-valve?" Now the escape-valve, which is an arrangement for preventing the bellows from bursting, was, as usual, in the middle of the wide expanse of the bellows-top. If I could only press this down, the wind would escape, the bellows would sink, and I might yet get free. I strained and reached, but vainly; my longest finger could not get within six inches of the valve. I thought of my two-foot rule; but, alas! in my consternation I had let it drop. On went the sermon: "beat, beat, went my heart."

The bellows-top was now touching my nose, and the sharp points were being gradually driven into the back of my neck. I struggled, but in vain.

It was no use. I was wedged in, like some poor victim in a torture-machine of the Inquisition. "Pump, pump," went the bellows-bundle; down came the blood from my neck. My agony was intense. My face was literally jammed between the ever-rising bellows below and those hideous spikes above. I dare not cry out; for was not the Dean in the finest passage of his oration?

In the midst of my agony I heard a sound, and felt a movement in the mechanism near me. It was the organist pulling out the

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

1023, Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/2 per cent.

Above 1 month and not 1/2 per cent.

exceeding 3 months, 1/2 per cent.

Above 3 months and not 1/2 per cent.

exceeding 6 months, 1/2 per cent.

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/2 per cent.

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